REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,667.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* wil for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

Line, But no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

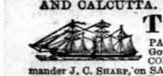
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. COMMALA, 950 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. C. Shaeb, on SATURDAY, the 18th November 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocoanada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalore, Palas Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, where the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. L. Shiell, on FRIDAY, the 17th November 1876, at 4 P.M., for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MOHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. L. Shiell, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th November 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th November 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£25 17	£14	£4	Without Wine.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wine.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

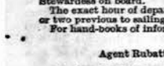
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. PEARSON, COMMANDER.
(TO SAIL ABOUT 27TH NOVEMBER.)



THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a Saloon built on deck.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL.—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th October 1876.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN..... Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as easily All Travellers arriving in Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Rail ways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale, so as to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Nov. 1876.
PEKIN	3727	600	..W. Woolcott..	20th—Southampton.
SUMATRA....	2485	450	..C. Andersen ..	27th—Suez, &c.
				Dec.
NEPAUL	3536	600	..R. Methven....	4th—Southampton.
CATHAY	2982	450	..R. T. Dundas..	11th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE.	3703	600	..A. Parish.....	18th—Southampton.
VENETIA	3726	450	..G. J. Babck....	25th—Suez, &c.
				Jan. 1877
SIAM	3000	500	..N. W. Hasch-wood, R.N.R.	1st—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	..A. Symons....	8th—Suez, &c.
GWALIOR	2725	450	..J. C. Babot....	15th—Southampton.
THIBET	2503	400	..N. Stewart	22nd—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

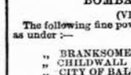
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 28th Nov. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GEELONG (1,855 Tons and 250 H.P.), Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 25th November 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool,	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA.	Jas. Laird.....	2272	486		18th Nov.
TRINACRIA.	Robt. Hutchison	2147	424	28th Oct.	13th Dec. 1877.
EUROPA	Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

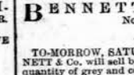
N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

	From Bombay.
„ BRANKSOME HALL	29th November.
„ CHILDWALL HALL	27th December.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE	10th January.



THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

N. B.—These steamers unvariably sail punctually.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE.
S. S. MACEDONIA.

THE above Steamer will sail on the 18th instant, positively. For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. BRANKSOME HALL are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival from LIVERPOOL, and are REQUESTED to present their BILLS of LADING accompanied by Delivery Orders, and to take delivery of their respective Goods without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and colored piece goods.

A bronze 8 light hanging billiard lamp.

AT 1 P.M.

1 Very handsome grey Arab riding horse.
1 Chesnut pony quiet to ride and drive.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

A lot of American rattan matting and door rugs of various sizes.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST HORSES.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms :—

12 Cast Horses.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household furniture, plated glass and Porcelain ware, etc. (if not previously disposed of) A Handsome English built Brougham with grey Horse and Harness at Middle Colaba.

On TUESDAY next, the 21st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, etc., the property of Rev. J. Edwards.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, glass and porcelainware, a handsome English built brougham, a powerful horse, &c., at No, 112, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 5th and WEDNESDAY the 6th December, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, brougham, horse, plants, &c., the property of Surgeon W. Graham.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th November 1876.

SORABJEE CAWASJEE & CO.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE of Japanese Porcelain Ware of immense varieties adapted for Christmas and New Year's Presents and Gifts.

Messrs. S. C. & Co., beg to inform their friends and customers that they have received a large and choice collection of Japanese Porcelain Ware in great varieties adapted for Presents and Gifts, the goods comprising of Fancy Card Trays, Flower Pots in sets, Table and Dessert Plates, Jugs, Basins, Bowls, Tea cups and saucers, bowls with covers, different kinds of plates, coffee cups in great varieties, toilet bottles, &c., &c.

The sale commences TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18 instant at 1 P.M., at the premises in Meadow Street No. 40, next to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

The property is now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th November 1876.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY.
No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of rich blackwood carved furniture, sewing and electric machines, hand organ, iron, brass, and blackwood bedsteads, &c., to be sold in No. 26 Meadow Street, (opposite the Oriental Bank).

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant at 11 A.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place, the valuable rich carved blackwood furniture, comprising circular table with marble top, Elegantly carved chiffoniers, drawing room and easy chairs, flower stands, conversation sofa, and cleopatra couches, teapoys, hand organ with two spare barrels, piano stool, looking glasses, decorated pictures in gilt frames, copying press, brass, iron, and blackwood bedsteads, child's cots, chests of drawers, leather and other trunks, hanging argand lamps, one small lithographic press complete with its printing materials by Waterloo and Son's, few lots of oilman stores and clothes, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

The property of H. E. Jacomb, Esq., C. S.
A dogcart by "E. Kesterton" of Long Acre. A handsome dark bay mare, and a set of single harness.

ALSO AT 3 P.M.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T cloths, madapollams, jacconets, scarfs, dhotees, chintzes, white Cambrics, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th November 1876.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER
No. 3, MEADOW STREET, opposite to the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT DUNCAN ROAD.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 24th instant at 4 P.M. on the premises and by order of Mr. Cashinath Dhakjee Mordhanee, and on account and at the risk of Nagoo Sheewajee Senior, Nagoo Sheewajee Junior and Asheena Sheewajee all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Bhuleshwar and fronting on the East side of the Duncan Road, and which said piece of ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos 24, 12 and 2226 and assessed by the Collector of Assessments under No. 73 and containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy-two square yards and one-ninth of a square yard, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the Duncan Road, on the West by the public drain and house of Nooka Sheemoo Oosheeram, on the North by the Quarantine Road, and on the South by the house of Gucko Killa, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Nagoo Sheewajee, Senior, Nagoo Sheewajee, Junior, and Asheena Sheewajee.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of the sale, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 17th November 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE.
STAR COMPANY.

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

The Performance will commence with the Laughable Farce, DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO CAMBERWELL?

And conclude with

A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

"Once Again"....(Ballad).....Mr. Geo. Norville.
Highland Fling ..(Pas Seul).....Miss Ada Ford.
"Please give me a Penny, Sir"....(Ballad).....Miss Minnie Williams.
"Belle of the Ball" (Serio-Comic Song) ....Miss Marian Ford.
"I ain't a going to Tell".....(Song and Dance).....Miss Flora Ford.
Polka .....(Pas de deux).....Miss Marian Ford and Miss Ada Ford.

INTERMISSION.

"Maying".....(Duet).....Miss Minnie Williams and Mr. Geo. Norville.
"Moet Shandon" (Serio-Comic-Song) ....Miss Marian Ford.
"Pull, Pull together, Boys" (Comic-Song) .....Mr. H. Barker.
Cheer up my Darling" ....(Ballad).....Miss Minnie Williams.
Death of Nelson.. (Recitative an Aria) ....Mr. Geo. Norville.

TREBLE SAILORS' HORNPIPE.
IN CHARACTER.
BY THE SISTERS FORD.
WALK ROUND AND BREAK DOWN.
PRICES AS USUAL.
PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

LA SONNAMBULA,
BURLESQUE.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Modern Art.—A series of superb Line Engravings from the Works of Distinguished Painters, with descriptive Text ; by James Dafforne, Royal Folio, half bound morocco, gilt	150	0
Walsh's Manual of Domestic Economy, with directions for the Nursery and Sick Room, Illustrated.	7	8
Cassell's Illustrated History of India, Vol. I	6	8
Bristowe's (Dr. J. S.) Theory and Practice of Medicine	14	8
Game ; by "Hawkeye." With portrait	6	8
Systems of Land Tenure in various countries (India, by Sir G Campbell) Cobden Club Essays	2	8
Fleming's Vocabulary of Philosophy, Mental, Moral, and Metaphysical, Third Edition	7	8
Morley's (Prof. H.) First Sketch of English Literature, Third Edition	5	4
Peggy, and other Tales ; by Florence Montgomery...	3	12
The Young Rajah : a Story of Indian Life and adventure ; by W. H. G. Kingston. Illustrated	3	12
Newton's Essays on Design and Gardener, for the Laying-Out, Planting, and Arrangement of Gardens, &c., with 24 plans	8	4
The Quiver, volume for 1876	5	4
Cassell's Arts and Sciences, Volume IV	6	8
Cassell's History of Protestantism ; by Dr. Wylie. Illustrated. Vols. I and II, each	6	8
The Unseen Universe ; or Future Speculations on a Future State ; by Professors Stewart and Tait...	4	4
Simmonds' Warehouse of Useful and Undeveloped Substances, Third Edition	6	8
Routh on Infant Feeding and its influence on Life...	5	4
Tomes' Dental Anatomy, Human and Comparative	7	8
Hurst's Architectural Surveyors' Handbook, Tenth Edition, revised	3	12
Molesworth's Engineering Formula and Hurst's Architectural Surveyors' Handbook, in 1 volume..	8	12
British Manufacturing Industries—Provisions, Brewing, &c.	2	8
——————Jewellery, Musical Instruments, &c...	2	8
——————Birmingham Trades, Guns, Locks, Screws, Pens, &c., &c.....	2	8
Spooner's Historical Scenes.....	3	4
Trotter's Needlework. Illustrated.....	1	18
Baker's Clouds in the East. Second Edition	12	2
Bernard's Drawing from Nature. Illustrated by Coloured Plates, new edition.....	14	8
All the Year Round, volume 16.....	4	0
The Code of Criminal Procedure with Notes and Appendix, paper cover, Rs. 4-8, cloth	5	0
Thurston's Report on Machinery and Manufactures in the Vienna Exhibition, 1873	11	4
The Races of Man and their Geographical Distribution, from the German of Oscar Peschel.....	6	8
The Maid of Strasleund, a Story of the 30 Years' War ; by De Liefde	5	4
Randolph's Life of "Stonewall" Jackson. Illustrated	6	8
Milton's Lectures on Rest and Pain : the Treatment of Accidents and Surgical Diseases.....	6	8
Fun Codes to Colonel : the Record of a Life of Active Service ; by Major General Seaton.....	3	12
The Book of British Ballads, edited by S. C. Hall. Profusely Illustrated	14	8
Voyle's Dictionary of Military Terms. Third Edition, 1876	11	4
Gilbert's Fifty "Bab" Ballads. Illustrated. New Edition	5	4
The Customs' Laws and Tariff Act, 1876 ; by F. J. Hamel	4	4
Hubert's Merchant Shipping Act, 1876	2	8
Craig's Your Luck's in Your Hand, or the Science of Modern Palmistry. Illustrated.....	2	8
One of them ; by Charles Lever. Illustrated	2	8
Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius, Ancient Classics for English Readers	1	12
English Sacred Poetry, selected by R. A. Willmott. New Illustrated Edition	14	8
Mackay's Gems of English Poetry. New Illustrated Edition	5	4
Field's Aural Surgery : a Treatise on the Curable Forms of Ear Disease	4	4
Kinloch's Large Game Shooting in Thibet and the North-West. 2nd Series. Illustrated.....	14	8
Mohr's to the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi, with Coloured Illustrations, &c.....	16	8
American Picture Gems with Pen and Pencil ; by Rev. Samuel Manning.....	5	8
Jones's Finger-Ring Lore—Historical, Legendary, Anecdotal. Illustrated	5	4
The Last Act, being the Funeral Rites of Nations and Individuals ; collected by W. Jegg	3	12
Blaserna's Theory of Sound in its relation to Music.	3	12
The Institutes of Narada. Translated for the first time from the unpublished Sanscrit original ; by Dr. Julius Jolly	7	8
The Soldier's Pocket Book ..... For Field Service ; by Major General Sir G. Wolseley. Third Edition ...	3	4
The Practice of the Bombay Court of Small Causes ; by Bejunjee Rattonjee Kotewall	8	0
Campbell's Tyrolese Notes, a record of Travel and Journals &c., written while Travelling Westwards Round the World 1874-75. 2 vols. Illustrated.....	17	4
The Adventures of Captain Mago, B. C. 1000. From the French of Leon Guinan. Illustrated.....	7	8
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CAUTION.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE AND CO.'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that certain unprincipled persons or Traders in Poona and elsewhere are practising

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 16TH NOV. 1876.

No political telegrams have come in up to the time of writing, but the commercial advices show that apprehensions of war are on the increase. Consols yesterday morning had declined from 95⅛ to 95⅛, and French Rentes from 104f to 104½, while the Cotton Market had also undergone a considerable decline. The sales in Liverpool yesterday only reached 8,000 bales, and although Reuter reported the tone steadier at the close, we cannot learn that this is confirmed by private advices. Spot quotations mark a fall of ⅛d. per lb. in Fair Dhollera and Omrawutee and 1-16d. in Mid. Orleans which sufficiently indicate the real state of the market.

The Washington Agricultural Bureau's report on the American Cotton Crop for the month of October states that "the average will be 91 per cent, that the quality is superior and the yield earlier." It is always difficult to draw any definite conclusion from the percentage given by the Bureau, but taken altogether the report is not unfavourable—not so much so certainly as private advices had led us to expect, and viewed in conjunction with the heavy receipts up to date there seems every reason to look for a larger yield than last year. A great deal of course depends on the weather during the next two months, but until we hear on reliable authority that the weather is against the plants we cannot see any legitimate grounds for expecting a small outturn or even less than last season.

New York telegrams of Tuesday quote ready Mid. Uplands at 12 cents. and February shipment at 12 1/16 cents., a decline of ⅛ and ¼ cent. per lb. respectively. The Receipts at the American ports to date are as follows :—

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Tuesday's Receipts	28,000	26,000	30,000
Four days' ,, ...	108,000	99,000	77,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	1,333,500	1,162,000	1,033,000

Piece Goods in Manchester are reported quiet, but private telegrams advise in some cases a decline of 1½d. per piece.

The London General Produce Markets are unchanged in every respect.

The usual weekly biddings for Council drafts on India took place in London yesterday, resulting in £200,000 being allotted to Calcutta at an average of 1s. 8.67d. and £150,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 8 70d., tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 8½d. receiving 14 per cent, and on Bombay 33 per cent. of the amounts applied for. These figures are evidently about the level which had been looked for in London, Bar Silver being still quoted at 54d. per oz., but a very general belief existed here yesterday afternoon that something higher would be obtained, and first thing this morning therefore STERLING EXCHANGE opened with a weaker tendency and a partial decline of 1 16d. per rupee. In the course of the forenoon, however, news was received of the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta having advanced their rates of discount one per cent all round, and there being at the same time rather more private offers than has been the case for some days back, rates recovered the decline, and close firm at yesterday afternoon's quotations, say :—

Bank Bills on demand .....1s. 8 9-16d. per Rupee.
Do 6 months' sight...1s. 8¼d. ,,
Credits 3 ,, ...1s. 8 13-16 to ¾d. ,,
Documents 3 ,, ...1s. 8¼d. ,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual business and rates are nominally unaltered, say, par for demand and 99½ for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER becomes more and more depressed, and there are no buyers of any amount. This state of things is the natural result of the uncertain position of affairs in Europe, and we are scarcely likely to see any improvement until we have definite advices of a settlement of the Turkish Question. Nominally the quotations are :—Fours, Rs. 98½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99 ; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 102.

The SHARE MARKET has been very dull with very little doing. Spinning and Weaving shares are somewhat irregular, but generally the turn lower. Bank of Bombays are 2 per cent., National Banks Rs. 1 lower. Land Companies are lower all round, Colabas and Mazagons Rs. 10, Freres and Port Cannings Rs. 5 per share. Press property is unaltered.

COTTON continues very dull, and prices are generally Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower with greater willingness to sell at the decline. We are still, however, over Liverpool currencies, and export buyers are consequently out of the market. We quote :—Fair Dhollera, Rs. 170 ; Good Fair, Rs. 180 ; Fully Good Fair, Rs. 185 per candy full-pressed. For New Crop impracticable rates are still quoted : Akote, Rs. 200 ; Good Fair Omra, Rs. 190 ; Hingunghaut, Rs. 225 ; Ginned Broach, Rs. 210 per candy full-pressed January delivery. We are glad to observe that the Cotton grain dispute is rapidly settling itself, most of the leading dealers having now returned to Colaba. A little firmness on the part of the European buyers is all that is necessary to place the trade on its old footing, and if persevered in now the question will probably have settled itself before the season regularly opens.

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged. For Liverpool the quotation by steamer is still £2 2-6 and by sail £2, but we have not as yet heard of any engagements by the latter route.

PIECE GOODS are very quiet, and in English made cloths there is very little doing. For local made Goods and Yarns, however, there is a good enquiry, and for the latter more especially prices tend upwards.

COALS are scarcely so strong as they were, one or two cargoes having been offering to-day at yesterday's rates without finding buyers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	103 xd.
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	690
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
Ch rtered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China, Hong. & Shanghai bank, Chartered Bank of India and China	80,000	250	all	8 do.	300
	40,000	125	all	8 do.	335
	40,000	200	all	5 do.	175
National Bank of India.	37,220	250	125	6 do.	104
Oriental Bank.....	60,000	250	all	11 do.	500

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	43,948	2,000	all	25	1,020
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	..	105
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	540
Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,150
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	16 p c.	1,100
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	60 p.s*	2,425
Angio-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	78
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	..	100 p.s.	1,650
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	65 p.s.	1,150
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	275
Broach Mills	1,800	170	all	10 p.s*	130
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	100 p.s.	885
Cowrla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,030
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	550
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	1,000	2,000	all	..	1,700
Fleming S. and W. Co. ..	1,500	1,250	all	100 p.s.	1,075
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1030
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	120 p.s.	1,110
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	900
Jowraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.s*	1,065
Khandalah Spinning	750	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,025
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	975
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	10,50
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	75 p.s*	1,190
Manchester & Bombay. S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	25	..	27½
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	415
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.s.	1,320
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,180
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	all	..	330
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..	930
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	950
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	950
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	..	390
Oriental	1,000	625	all	80 p.s*	820
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,175
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,000	1,000	all	..	950
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	915
Do do. ½ Share.	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	950
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	960
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	690

*Per Share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,250	150 p.s.	1,300
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	780
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	900
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	725
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	40 p.s.	400
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	42 do	225
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	70
Carwar Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	500
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,800	all	170 do	660
Dhollera P. and G. Co..	500	500	all	15 do	180
East India Press Co....	332	1,000	all	180 do	900
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	225	..	1,700
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	35 do	485
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	410
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	3,125	400	350	25 do	270
Prince of W. Press.....	120	..	1,500	250 do	700
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	50 do	460
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	67½ do	410
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld...	100	1,000	925	165 do	1000
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	710

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	21 8/-	3 9/- p. c.	275
20s. New £20 Shares....	..	£20	13 0 14/-	do.	126
Ditto	..	£20	6/- 7/-	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21 12/-	6/- p. s.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares.....	..	£18	19 6/- 5/-	do.	235

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	16 p. ct	1,830
Bombay Gas Company....	1,600	50	all	4½ p. ct	76
Bombay Saw Mills Co....	600	1,000	all	60 p. s.	725
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	35 p. s.	215
Malabar Company, Ld..	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	70
Machanics' Buildings Co	1,000	500	all	4 p. s.	37
Thacker and Co.....	1,000	500	all	8 p. ct	425
Virgee Patent Slip Co..	5,000	250	all	6 p. ct	88

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. KHANDALLA, 1,318 tons, Captain G. W. Week, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. MACGREGOR, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and twenty-four deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. VINGORLA, 515 tons, Captain N. R. Sayer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, twenty-seven horses and the following passengers :—Dr. Macoorie, Dr. Bowser, Mrs. Murphy, Mr. Outwack, and two hundred and fifty-nine deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. SUMATRA, 1,406 tons, Captain C. Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez, with the English Mails, and the following cargo :—233 boxes silver coins, 633 boxes silver, 1,200 boards, 145 bales twist, 31 packages paint and color, 65 packages wine, 5 cases beads, 16 cases soap, 5 boxes specie, 100 kegs nails, 1,389 packages piecegoods, 500 bags pumice, 1 bundle E. teeth, 14 packages shells, 14 bags gum, 1 bundle green copperas, 107 cases incense, 7 cases saffron, and 400 bags grain. The Captain reports that during the voyage he experienced fine weather down to the Red Sea till 200 miles north Libel Teer, when we got strong S. E. winds, till we passed Perim light, and moderate winds from Aden to Bombay.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO AND CO.'s S. S. AUSTRALIA, 1,340 tons, Captain F. Bozzoni, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa (October 24th), via the Suez Canal, with the following cargo :—From Bordeaux.—30 cases preserved apricots, 246 cases cork, 3,114 cases brandy, 834 cases wine, 41 cases champagne and 30 cases butter. From Marseilles.—20 cases fruits, and 5 cases sundries. From Genoa.—32 cases wine, 20 cases paper, 91 cases piecegoods, 8 packages lamps, 35 cases sundries, 90 packages apples, and 10 packages sulphur. From Leghorn.—42 packages marbles, 3 packages oil, 15 packages alabaster, and 10 cases sundries. From Suez —5 packages roots. From Aden.—53 packages gum, and 2 packages drugs. She also brought the following passengers :—From Genoa—Mrs. Manner. Miss Reuther, Miss Weigler, Mr. B-Sauquet, Mr. Indol, Miss Josenhans, Mr. and Mrs. Blaschcek and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Massey, Miss Brown, Miss Doysl, Miss Symonds, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Mr. Meiffre and one friend, Mrs. Mary Eyre, Mr. Symonds, Mr. Hamilton, Mr Bridges, Mr Clarke. Colonel Flenegun, Mr. Trimmell, Rev. Tribe, Mr. Hartley, Mr. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, Mr. Manner, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. Halbrook, Rev. Carlo, Mr. Carines, Mrs. Luyton, Mr. MacDougall, Mr. and Mrs. Dodsworth, Mr. and Mr. Bonghey and two children. From Leghorn.—Mr. D. Giovannani, Mr. Anolreani, Mr. John Turoline, Mr. Arthur Thompson, Mr. W. H. Welsh, Mr. Kenegau, Rev. Fulgentuis, and Mr. Prior Desuone.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
15	Pearl (s)	MacGregor	Mandvie, Nov 13.
16	Sumatra (s).....	Anderson ...	Suez, Nov 4.
	Australia(s)	Bozzoni.....	Genoa, Oct 24.
	Vingorla (s)	Sayer	Kurrachee, Nov 13.
	Edith Warren	Clarke	alcutta, Sept 22.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Khundalla (s).....	Week	Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Branksome Hall, for Liverpool.
Steamer Geelong, to China, &c.
Steamer Australia, to Genoa.
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.
Schooner Mahi, to Cochin and Colombo.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
11	Pandora	Storey	Liverpool, July 12.
	Samuel Skolfield ...	Skolfield	Liverpool, June 29.
	Majestic	Liverpool, July 14.	
12	Mongolia(s).....	Coleman	Southampton, Oct.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
11	Sea Gull (s)	.....	.....
12	Sea (s)	.....	.....
	Virginia Schillizzi (s)	.....	.....
	Florence Treat	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

PER SAMUEL SKOLFIELD.—Mrs Skolfield, daughter and Mr Hall.

PER PANDORA.—Mrs Storey and 1 child.

PER MONGOLIA.—From Southampton.—Dr G W Thompson-Miss E Williams, Miss Mackenzie, Mr C J Hancock, Mr J M Smythe, Mr R Evans, Mr R Hyde Clark, Mrs Charles and infant, Mr and Miss Bell, nurse and ayah, Capt and Mrs Pierson, Mrs Anderson and maid, Miss Simpson, Mrs Connan, Mr and Mrs Pereira, infant and ayah, Mr and Mrs White, Mr A N Bell, Mrs E Tackeray, infant and ayah, 2 Misses Norman, nurse, Mr L Rodwell, Col R Ross, Mrs Badham, Mrs Savi and infant, child and nurse, Mr Greenhill, Dr and Mrs T Wright Revd B Blackett, Mrs Fellow and infant, and maid Miss Anderson, Mr J Phillips, Mr P Eardmann, and Said Ahmed Subatalhor, friend and servant From Bombay.—Capt H F Lovell and Mr and Mrs. G Stamford From Melbourne.—Mr Charles Low, Capt W Russe l, Mr Charles O'Brien, and Madam Marie Rochelle. From Madras.—Revd, C H A Bell, Mr J H Cousens, Mr Richard Garth, Lady Garth, Miss Garth, 2 Europ an servants, Hajee Mahomed Jones, Hajee his servant, Col C Armstrong, M s J Smith, 2 native male servants, Mr and Mrs Evans and infant, and 3 Infants nurse and 3 native male servants, Miss Branson, Hon'bl Mr Justice M Donnel, Mrs and Mr Donnel, 2 Misses McDonnell, Mr and Mrs Allen, Mr and Mrs Evans and infant, and 3 Native deck.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

BY SHIP RAJPOOTANA.—Ship City of Manchester dismasted, and now at anchor two miles W S W off Oyster Reef Light.

BY SHIP SAMUEL SKELFIELD.—November 4th, at 4 p. m. sighted a ship main mast gone and mizen mast gone all sail set on, force, and tore mizen top-sail cross-Jack and spanker set Winds N N E bearing to Eastward Longitude 9 Latitude 18-35.

BY MONGOLIA.—8 S Malwa at Point de Galle for China with English mail of 5th October.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 21	Tezzer, H. M. G. boat, Wodehouse, from Zeilla.		
Oct. 1	Sea Serpent, Tongue, Appleby, from Newcastle.		
	17	Cashmere, ss, Crowder, from Zanzibar.	
	17	Morning Light, ship, Chaston, from Cardiff.	
	19	Godavery, ss, Barrow, from Marseilles.	
Nov.	1	Kwang Tung, I. G. S., Campbell, from Bombay.	
	1	Nepaul, ss, Mathwine, from London.	
	2	Bermuse, ss, Luck, from Calcutta.	
	2	Hampton, ss, Mc Mountry, from Batavia.	
	2	Cheops, ss, Dryden, from Honkow.	
	2	Queen Anne, ss, Reed, from Calcutta.	
	2	Dahlia, ss, Hannay, from Calcutta.	
	4	Djafferia E, ss, Mansoor, from Berbera.	
	4	Agra, ss, Hillcoat, from London.	
	4	Iraowaddy, ss, Gouvain, from Marseilles.	
	5	Harald Hasrfagr-r, ss, Hellburg, from Bombay.	
	5	Crocus, ss, Joy, from Jeddah.	
	5	Columbian, ss, Elderton, from Jeddah.	
	5	Victoria, ss, Bollerin, from Manilla.	
	6	Thibet, ss, Steward, from Bombay.	
	7	Nizam, ss, Barlow, from Calcutta.	
	7	Eldorado, ss, Kerr, from London.	
	7	Cydonia, ss, Dawnie, from Calcutta.	
	7	Seine, ss, Manning, from London.	
	7	Hibernia, ss, Cato, from London.	
	8	Gadehill A, Banton, from Shanghai.	
	8	Zerbino, ss, Dewdney, from Bombay.	
	8	Mars, ss, Druscovich, from Trieste.	
	8	Vestal, H M S, Hand, from Bombay.	
	8	Medina, ss, Russell from Suez.	
	8	Australia, ss, Bozzoni, from Genoa.	
	8	Salvia, ss, Creeco, from Bomb y.	
	8	Amazon, ss, Bonn, from Shanghai.	
	9	Peshawar, ss, White, from London.	
	9	Anis, ss, Molsin, from Samarang.	

DEPARTURES.

1 Nepaul, ss, Mathwine, to Bombay.
2 Queen Anne, ss, Reed, to London.
3 Cashmere, ss, Crowder, to Zanzibar.
3 Burmese, ss, Luck, to Marseilles.
3 Hampton, ss, McMountry, to Rotterdam.
3 Cheops, ss, Dryden, to London.
3 Dahlia, ss, Hannay, to London.
4 Iraowaddy, ss, Gouvain, to China.
5 Agra, ss, Hillcoat, to Kurrachee.
6 Seawell, Margue, Appleby to Bombay.
6 Godavery ss, Baron. to Mauritius.
6 Victoria, ss, Bollegrin, to Liverpool.
6 Thibet, ss, Steward, to Venice.
7 Harald Hasrfagrar, ss Hellburg, to Jeddah.
7 Columbian, ss, Elderton, to Bombay.
7 Nizam, ss, Barlow, to London.
7 Eldorado, ss, Kerr, to Calcutta.
8 Cydonia, ss, Dawnie, to Malta F O.
8 Gadehill, ss, Ranton, to London.
8 Zerbino, ss, Dewdney, to Havre.
8 Mars, ss, Druscovich, to Bombay.
9 Tezzer, H. M. G. boat, Wodehouse, to Muscat.
9 Seine, ss, Manning, to Bombay.
9 Australia, ss, Bozzoni, to Bombay.
9 Salavia, ss, Crocco, to Genoa.
9 Amazon, ss, Bonn, to Marseilles
9 Peshawar, ss, White, to Calcutta.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Morning Light, ship, Chaston, from Cardiff.
Kwang Tung, I. G. S., Campbell, from Bombay
Djafferia E, ss, Mansoor, from Berbara.
Crocus, ss, Joy, from Jeddah.
Hibernia, ss, Cato, from London.
Vestal, H M S, Hand, from Bombay.
Medina, ss, Russell, from Suez.
Anis, ss, Molsin, from Samarang.

DAILY IMPORTS—NOVEMBER 16.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Streathleven s—12 cases pale ale and 12 cases stout, Joseph Soares.
Atalan s—75 boxes tinned plates, Hasunnally Lallmeya ; 4 crates earthenware, Jasser Rahimtoola.
Macedonia s—54 boxes bar soap, Goolsamally Sarafally.

FROM LONDON.

Thibets—4 casks sherry wine, C Bounevialle and Co.
Nepaul—1 hogshead sherry wine, C Bounevialle and Co ; 1388 bars iron and 5 faggots steel, Khimjee Jewa.
Parsee s—10 cases cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Naples s—35 boxes hardware, Mahomedally Abdool Cader.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s—36 cwts D horns, Merally Nuthoo ; 55 bales hemp Khutore Muthoora ; 12 bales cotton waste, Khanmahomed Nensey ; 3 bales wool, Ruzubally Allirura ; 250 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 150 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 1 bale cotton, Wallace and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 50 bales hemp, Dayal Jairam.
Streathleven s—300 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers ; 175 cwts coir yarn, Malcee Mooljee ; 48 bales wool, Hurjevan Vussonjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—4,928 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—15 cwts D horns, Allimahomed Hasum ; 9 cases fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 50 cases cuttle fish, Ahmedsbaw Nuzeerbhoy ; 13 cases cuttlefish, Bo Maraba ; 15 bales hides, Ruttonsey Muria ; 12 bundles E teeth, Veneehund Joytadas 27 f wts, E teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy ; 9 bales hides and 9 bales horns, Sudasoor Futtayb hoy ; 125 cwts B horns and 16 cwts D horns, Hassum Noormahomed ; 7 balesj skins, Allarakhia Nuthoo.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Lady Egedia, 160 bales cotton, Anderson and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 14.

Watts, Major, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, on duty, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 15.

Gleeson, Conductor, Bengal Stud, on Medl Cert, from Karnal.
Fooks, Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Dinapore.
Creed, 1 lieut, Beng l 17th Regt, from leave, from England.
Gray Bengal Medl Cert, from leave from England.
Jessop, Surg Major, Bengal 4th Hussars, on duty from—

NOVEMBER 16.

Johnston, Lieut Col, Bengal Pol Employ, from furlough, from England.
Austen, Major Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Gillilon, Col, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Bradshaw, Capt, Madras 20th Regt N I, from leave, from England
Forbes, Lieut Col, Madras Infantry, from furlough from England.
Napier, Capt, Bombay 3rd Hussars, to appear before a Medl Board, from Mhow.
Burton, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 66th Regt, to join, from England.
Kelly, Conductor, Bombay Ord Dept, from furlough, from England.
Caster, Capt Bengal R E, from leave, from England.
Jackson, Capt, Bengal 27th Punjaub Infantry, on sick leave, from Peshawur.
Impey, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.
Hollowes, Major, Bengal 36th Lt Infantry, to appear before a Medl Board, from Lucknow.
Pritchard, Capt, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 15.

Wolfe, Sub Inspector, Bombay Army Educational Dept, on duty to Baroda.
Mackinnon, Dy Surg Genl, Bombay British Service, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

NOVEMBER 16.

Rennick, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to Calcutta.
Johnston, Lieut Col, Bengal Pol Employ, from furlough, to Calcutta.
Gillilon, Col, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Madras.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quariers,
Poona, 15th November 1876.

Surgn G B Hickson, general duty, Presidency Circle, is transferred to general duty, Mhow Circle.
Depy Surgn D R Mackinnon is transferred from the Presidency to the Poona Circle.

The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty with Troops proceeding to England in H M's Indian Troopship Malabar on the 21st November 1876 :—
Surgn Maja J H Ross, C M Jessop and J M Hyde and Surgns W E Saunders and E C E Ward.

With the sanction of Govt, Sept Willium Ilsley, Ordnance Depti is granted a year's furlough to Europe on medical certificate

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
3rd Hussars—Capt G V C Piper, to Bombay for thirty days, from date of departure, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a fresh certificate to Europe.
53rd Foot—Capt C J Thorburn, to Mount Aboo, from 31st Oct 1876, for 30 days, on medical certificate.
2nd Rear Light Cavalry—Maj A W Macnachten, 2nd in Comd, to Bombay, from 26th Oct to 24th Nov 1876, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
(*Bombay Government Gazette, November* 16.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—
Surgn Maj F W Cockell, Capt S F Frere, B E, and Maj E W Trevor, S C.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified :—
Sub-Conductor D Mayo, Ordnance Dept, 6 months, medical certificate, and Capt G W Oldham, R E, 2 months U F A, 3 days F A.

Surgn C Lloyd, M D, Mad Medl Estabt, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Surgn S L Dobie, Mad Medl Dept, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty year's service, to be Maj by Brevet, from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—
Capt Henry Smith Daniell, Cadre, 3rd Lt Cavy, 4th Nov 1876.

The services of Lt R S Simpson, S C, Qr Mr, 21st Regt N I, or Marine Battalion, are placed at the disposal of Govt in the Political Dept, for duty connected with the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

Maj A W Macnaghten, Second in Command, 2nd Cavy, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—
Sub-Conductor T Lacey, Ordnance Dept.

H E the Govr is pleased to appoint temporarily, from the 13th inst, Maj B H Pottinger to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp, on H E's personal staff for the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, vice L prejudice to his substantive appointment of Asst Qr-Mr-Genl, Poona Division of the Army.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev A W Baynham, B A, having been appointed by H M's Secy of State for India a Chaplain on the establishment of Ecclesiastical Estabt, is admitted to the service from the 18th Oct 1876, the date of his arrival at Aden.

The Rev W Jones, Chaplain of Aden, made over charge of that Chaplaincy to the Rev A W Baynham, on the 25th ultimo, and availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him from the 26th idem.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Col W C Parr, Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, having taken charge of the Rewa Kanta Agency on the 1st inst, after office hours, the unexpired portion, two days, of the privilege leave for one month granted to him in Govt Resolution No 5503, dated the 27th Sept last, is cancelled.

Brevet Col J W Schneider, C B, received charge of the duties of Political Resident, Aden, from Maj G R Goodfellow on the 23rd ultimo, after office hours.

Capt F M Hunter, Asst Political Resident, officiated as Political Resident, Aden, from the 24th to the 26th ultimo, both days inclusive.

Mr Dinanjishah Hormusji, Depy Asst Political Agent, Kattywar, is allowed three months' privilege leave.

Azam Parbhashankar Dabputram is appointed to act as third Depy Asst Political Agent, Kattywar.

Rao Bahadur Ochowram Mitharam, Asst Political Agent, Mahi Kanta, in charge of the Edar State, is allowed six months sick leave from the 16th proximo.

Rao Bahadur Ochowram Mitharam, Asst Political Agent in charge Edar State, granted as Asst Political Agent in the Mahi Kanta from the 20th Aug to 24th Sept last, both days inclusive

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr F Yates, Actg Asst Supt of Police, Panch Mahals, has passed the Lower Standard Examination according to the test prescribed in Rule I of the Police Examination Rules of 30th June 1873.

Under the provisions of Section 45 of Act II of 1874, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Messrs H F Silcock and Balkrishna Devarao, first class Mag in the Kaladgi Dist, to be Visitors of the Kaladgi Dist Jail.

Mr H G Gell, on being relieved in Khandesh, to be special Asst Dist Supt of Police, second grade, in the Kaladgi Dist until further orders.

Mr W D Dickinson to act as Supt of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Police during the absence of Capt Postman, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr A Lyon, Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara, and Mr W Sandwith, Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar, have been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty with the Govt Workhouse, Ahmedabad.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased, under Act X of 1872, to invest Mr J J Hearn, Magr of the first class in the District Towns, with the powers exercised by Assistant Collrs invested with and Sinative m leve ts, Miss Branson, Hon'bl Mr Justice M Donnel, Mrs and Mr Donnel, 2 Misses McDonnell, Mr and Mrs Allen, Mr and Mrs Evans and infant, and 3 Native deck. or referred to in Sec 22 of the said Act.

Khan Saheb Shaveksha Sorabjee, second class, 3rd grade, Subordinate Judge of Rajkot, in the Nyans Dist, has been allowed privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 23rd ult.

Capt W P Walshe, Supt of the House of Correction and Govt of the Govt Workhouse, having returned to Bombay on 25th Oct 1876, the unexpired portion, namely, from 23rd to 31st idem, of the leave, on medical certificate, granted to him in Govt Resolution No 556, dated 24th Feb 1875, and subsequently extended by H M's Secy of State for India, is cancelled, and he is allowed subsidiary leave from the 25th ultimo.

Maj A T Sconce and Col G C Evezard respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Asst Cant Magt Poona on the 11th inst, after office hours.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following arrangements from the date on which Mr H E Winter, C S, is relieved of his duties in the Political Dept :—
Mr J K Spence to act as first Asst Coll of Belgaum until further orders.
Mr H E Winter to act as first Asst Coll of Kanara until further orders.
Mr A B Stewart to act as Supernumerary Asst Coll at Belgaum until further orders
Mr Winter should be directed to join his appointment at Kanara immediately on being relied by Maj Westropp, and Mr Spence should remain as Actg first Asst Collr of Kanara until relieved by Mr Winter.

Rao Bahadur Bhikaji Ramchandar to act as Extra Depy Collr of Sholapur.

The Hon E W Ravenscroft, C S I, having been obliged by the state of his health to resign his appointment of Revenue and Police Comr, S D, Mr A C Trevor is to revert to his appointment of Acting Depy Comr of Customs, and his to make

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, 16TH NOV.

It is expected that Austria will mobilize her army. The *Globe* announces that 21 Battalions of Infantry, 7 Regiments of Cavalry and 80 guns will be selected as the first English force if their services should be required.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NEW ARMY RANK.

LONDON, 15TH NOV.

A Royal Warrant, just issued, creates in the army a new rank, that of second lieutenant for first appointments.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, 15TH NOV.

Russia has prohibited the exportation of horses.

THE DEMANDS OF RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, 16TH NOV.

The Russian demands of Turkey comprise the appointment of Christian Governors, the election of native officials, the expulsion of the Circassians and the appointment of a permanent Consular Commission to supervise.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

LONDON, 15TH NOV., AFT.

The Agricultural Bureau reports that the Cotton crop will average 91 per cent. quality superior, and yield earlier.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 16TH NOV.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's *s. s.* Mirzapore, with the outward mails of 3rd instant, left here for Bombay at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

LONDON, 15TH NOV., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steadier. Surats steadier.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.
Fair Dholleras ..... 4¾d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
3 per cent. Consols for Account.. 95¼
5 per cent. French Rents 1872 .... 104½
Bar Silver..... 54
The sum of £462,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor leaves Gunnesh Khind at 1-30 P.M. to-day for Bombay.

THE Hon'ble the President in Council Sir H. W. Norman left Simla on Saturday morning for Calcutta, under the usual salute.

THE Flagship of Admiral Macdonald, the Undaunted, now at Trincomallee, may be expected in Bombay by the end of this month.

THE amount of silver bullion arrived at Calcutta port, and made over to the Calcutta Mint, during the last two months, may be estimated, we are told, at about sixty-eight lakhs of rupees.

THE P. and O. Co.'s *s. s.* Sumatra, which arrived in harbour yesterday with the English Mails of the 27th October, brought eight hundred and seventy boxes silver bars and coins, valued at Rs. 20,24,870.

IT is stated on good authority that it may be considered to have been finally decided by Government that there shall be no military expedition against the Kohat Pass and offending Afreedee hill tribes this cold season.

THE return of the Russian Imperial Court from Livadia to St. Petersburg has been fixed for the 17th of this month. The Emperor Alexander has now with him the Czarewitch, with his two younger brothers, Prince Gortschakoff, the Minister of War Miliutin, the Minister of Finance Von Reutern, the chief of the Black Sea Fleet, and the Generals Obrutscheff and Nepokoltshitshki.

THE New York papers publish a despatch from Salt Lake City which states that on the 10th inst. Judge Boreman passed sentence upon John D. Lee, the Mormon "bishop," who was recently convicted of participation in the Mountain Meadow massacre nineteen years ago. The prisoner having the right under the laws of the territory to choose death by hanging, shooting, or beheading, and having chosen to be shot, he was sentenced to be shot to death on January 26, 1877.

IT is stated from Paris that the work of sounding for the projected Channel tunnel is advancing rapidly. On the 1st of September the depth of the shaft at Sangatte reached 107 metres; on the 1st inst. it had increased to 119, and on the 9th inst. to 122 metres. The boring of this shaft, which is to be sunk to a depth of 130 metres, will probably be completed towards the end of the present month. The soundings of the Strait were taken some time back. The result of these operations is said entirely to confirm the expectations of the geologists.

REFERRING to the rumours about the formation of an army corps we read in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, of October 21:—"There will be a number of rumours, some oral and some in print, respecting the preparations which the Government is supposed to be making for an outbreak of hostilities; but we can assure our readers that all the steps, whatever they may be, which it has been thought necessary, so far, to take, proceed from a desire to be in readiness should a catastrophe occur, which those who direct these preparations do not consider to be likely."

POSITIVE orders were received on Oct. 21st by Capt. Bedford, of the Shah, unarmoured frigate at present anchored at Spithead, to get the ship ready for proceeding to Besika Bay:—

If it be deemed necessary to still further increase the fleet in the Mediterranean, there are several ships of war at Portsmouth which could be despatched in a short time. The Lord Warden, 18, armour-plated ship, only awaits her officers and crew. The Thunderer, double turret ship, could by arresting the progress of other work, be got ready for sea in a fortnight; and the Boadicea, 16, unarmoured corvette having made a satisfactory trial of her machinery, could proceed in a month. A few weeks more and the Inconstant, a sister ship to the Shah, could also be despatched. No orders, however, have as yet been received at Portsmouth to hasten their completion and equipment.

THE *Union* a French paper publishes the following statement:—"Some disastrous intelligence comes from Algeria. The Arabtribes, as if obey common order, have set fire to the forests in the three provinces. In Constantina the timber districts are threatened with complete destruction, the flames having broken out at a hundred points at once. In Oran, all the large forests of Sidi-Bel-Abbes, Ben-Youb at Sfisel, Tnira at Days, are a prey to the fire, which covers an area of fifty miles by thirty. The *Atlas* states that not a wood has been spared. The destructive element has also desolated the territories of Tlemcen and Nemours; and on the eastern frontier of the colony the Mussulmans of Tunis aided the Arabs in their malevolent work."

FROM the accounts of the trade and navigation of British India for the first six months of the current financial year, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, we see that the total value of merchandise imported was Rs. 16,77,31,052, as against Rs. 17,74,92,867, and that of merchandise exported Rs. 29,59,50,843, as against Rs. 29,26,33,554. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 4,02,75,093, as against Rs. 3,05,53,342, and that of treasure exported Rs. 2,61,03,401, as against Rs. 88,45,521. The amount of import duty collected was Rs. 1,98,92,627, as against Rs. 2,17,65,565, and that of export duty Rs. 23,01,185, as against Rs. 35,73,687, showing a decrease this year of Rs. 31,50,440.

ON the 24th October Reuter sent a telegram from London to inform us here in India that Parliament would assemble on the 12th December. This announcement is, we suspect, wrong, for the English papers to hand yesterday say nothing about Parliament meeting on the 12th December. Referring to the meeting of the Cabinet which took place on the 20th October, we read in the *Pall Mall Budget* "the statement that the Cabinet at its recent meeting decided against an autumn session of Parliament is confirmed, and on Monday Oct. 23 the Queen held a Council at Balmoral at which Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from the 31st inst. to the 12th of December." This is the period of prorogation allowed by law and when 12th December arrives Parliament will, probably, be again prorogued. Reuter has, therefore, deceived us.

NOTHING can be more strongly marked than the declaration that France is "exclusively and resolutely devoted to the task of her own internal reorganisation, and will allow nothing to draw her out of the privacy into which she has for the present retired." The *Debats* calling the attention of Europe to the above declaration, says in the same tone, that the "position of France limits her action to giving advice and advocating moderate counsels;" and adds "let no more be expected of us; for at no price whatever will we be persuaded to take a more active part in external incidents." The same sentiments are echoed by the *Temps*, the *Republique Francaise*, and other organs which represent more or less closely the opinions of the administration, and are indeed contradicted by no public utterance whatever on the part of the country itself. There appears to exist absolute unanimity, on this subject at least, among all parties and all classes.

THE Spanish Government assert that they have discovered a "social" conspiracy, organized by Senores Ruiz Zorrilla and Salmeron, aided by some military men of Federalist opinions. According to the official accounts, the Government have been watching the conspiracy for some time, and a letter of Senor Zorrilla having been seized at the frontier ordering an immediate rising, the Government decided to act, and arrested the principal persons implicated. Among them are Generals Merelo, Arcyro, Patino, and Acosta. Several civilians formerly Federal deputies have also been arrested. Later telegrams state that eighteen generals and 108 other persons, described as "connected with politics," have been arrested, and that the Government has decided that all the persons implicated in the conspiracy shall be tried by the ordinary tribunals. Among the documents discovered are (the telegram continues) decrees signed by Senor Zorrilla conferring public appointments upon certain of the conspirators who were to have headed the movement. Senor Zorrilla is stated to have circulated bonds redeemable after the conspiracy should have succeeded. All the military men arrested for complicity in this affair were on the half-pay list.

A CONSPIRACY against the Turkish Government has been discovered at Constantinople, in which a number of persons of high rank are implicated. Among those arrested is a Mueddin Effendi, formerly tutor of the eldest son of Abdul Aziz, and also Ramid Pasha. A despatch from Constantinople says that a complete overthrow of the present Ministry appears to have been intended. Among those who have been arrested and exiled are two Cazaskiers and the former secretary of Mahmoud Pasha. The persons arrested are hostile to the proposed reforms. According to the Austrian correspondent of the *Times*, it is required no little persuasion on the part of the Ministers to induce the Sultan to sanction such an unheard-of measure as the arrest and summary exile of two of the highest law functionaries in the empire. That in the end his consent was gained shows that the case must have been a grave one. The writer adds:—"Nothing is said about what might have been the ulterior plans of the conspirators, although the fact of the late tutor of Prince Izzedin having been one of the leaders would seem to indicate that the putting aside of the Ministers may well have been but a preliminary step to removing the Sultan. The impression produced by all this cannot but be a bad one."

THE *Englishman* publishes the following further particulars about the loss of life and devastation caused by the late cyclone:—"The later news that has been received but too fully confirms the apprehensions that had been formed regarding the effect of the cyclone in Barisal and Noakhali. The loss of life in the Backergunge district has been deplorable. It is estimated that at least one-sixth of the population of the Dakhin Shabazpore Sub-division has been drowned; and if this estimate is accepted, the number of deaths would amount to nearly forty thousand. The last reports, however, state that even this is an under-estimate, and that the total mortality can hardly be less than 70,000 or 80,000. If this is so, the calamity is probably the most prodigious of its kind that has ever affected this country. The reports we have received show that the local officers are straining every nerve to meet the emergency and alleviate the distress. The Commissioner, Mr. Peacock, proceeded to Backergung as early as possible, and the Lieutenant Governor was there, we believe, on Saturday last. Forty-one relief centres have now been established. Additional officers have been deputed to the distressed tracts, steamers have been sent, and rice, salt, medicines and extra native doctors have been sent from Calcutta. Additional police have also been appointed to repress lawlessness and depredation. From Noakhali the news at present received is scanty; but, so far as is known, the stormwave does not seem to have been fatal in its effects there as in the island of Dakhin Shabazpore. At the time of writing, however, we have no detailed information of the state of things on the exposed islands of Hattia and Sandip. The fact that people were floated over by the force of the wind from Sandip to Chittagong, across a reach of 10 miles of sea, clinging to the roofs of houses, or sticking to pieces of wood, shows sufficiently the severity with which the cyclone must have visited those islands."

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

(BY A N ANGLO-INDIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 27TH OCT.

A DISTINGUISHED Liberal politician did me the honour a few days ago to expound to me at some length his views on the Eastern Question. He had, he said, been told by Milner Gibson lately that Cobden, some time before there was any alarm in England of a possible war with Russia, said to Gibson, "Depend upon it, we are working up for a war in which England will back Turkey. But the country will never fight twice on that side." Subsequent events have, in the opinion of the gentleman who told me this story, borne out the accuracy of Cobden's prediction. England fought the Crimean War with a simple faith in the honesty and integrity of purpose of the Turk; but that faith is now gone, and whatever policy our Government may adopt, consideration for Turkish interests will not form one of its chief determining elements. This much, at least, he thought, had been settled by recent discussion in England. Mr. Gladstone had, no doubt, spoken and written impulsively, as he always did—that was an affair of temperament, and he could no more help being impulsive than Lord Derby could help being cold-blooded—but the agitation he directed was genuine, its motive good, and its aim sound. The question then remained, how could English interests be best protected in the East? If it were not that this country holds India, and that this fatal gift of Fortune, which she cannot honourably get rid of, entails on her imperial obligations which are distasteful to her instincts as a Liberal Power, but which must nevertheless be fulfilled, England might gladly see the Turk replaced by the Russian at Constantinople. But we have got India, and we are bound to keep it; and, in order to keep it, we must allow no one but ourselves to become masters of Constantinople. The argument has been used, that we have nothing to fear from letting the Russian plant himself on the Bosphorus; that at present we cannot touch Russia, as the vastness of her territory makes her proof against invasion, and she can laugh at the efforts of our blockading squadrons as her trade can be carried on across her inland frontier; while, if she had possession of Constantinople and were transformed into a maritime power, we could get at her and hit her hard with our fleet. Such an argument hardly requires demolishing. It cannot be an act of wisdom to allow your enemy to acquire land and build a fortress on it, because you think you are strong enough to take it from him by storm when you want it. Besides, Russian administration is much less enlightened and honest than that of England, and only in English hands could those fertile provinces of the Levant which have so long suffered from Turkish misrule be restored to their ancient prosperity. England must, therefore, insist on having Constantinople herself, and the task of guarding that city would naturally fall to her if, instead of opposing, she determined to act cordially with Russia, to treat the Turk as worn out, and to place the provinces of European Turkey, and probably Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt also, under the control of an international Commission! In such mixed Commissions Englishmen always come to the front; and, no matter what other interests suffered, ours at all events would not go to the wall. Why not, then, seize this chance of settling the Eastern Question once and for ever? One of our greatest diplomatists, Sir James Hudson, who next to Cavour and Napoleon had the chief hand in the making of the Kingdom of Italy, and who now lives *en retraite* in his adopted country, came over to England on a visit a little while ago; and he said:—"Now is England's opportunity. All Europe waits for her to act. Germany has no interests opposed to hers in the East. Austria would be only too thankful to be relieved of the responsibility of coming to a decision for herself. France is resolved not to fight; while Italy, more directly interested perhaps than any other country in having the agriculture of Eastern Europe and trade of the Levant set free, would heartily support English intervention and lend you any number of troops you might require." What Sir James remarked about Germany is confirmed by a little speech attributed, on excellent authority, to Prince Bismark, who said to Lord Odo Russell:—"Our interests in Eastern Europe are the same as your own, and I should be delighted to support the policy of your Government, if I could only see that they have any policy for me to support." And this, continued the politician whose observations, or the substance of them I am reporting, is the fault the Government has been guilty of. Its policy is simply one of inaction. It will neither frankly help the Turk, nor recognize the fact that his day is done, and come to terms with Russia. The consequence is, that first the insurgents and Servia, and now apparently the Porte itself, are thrown on Russia for protection instead of being encouraged to rely on England.

There is some truth, of course, in this indictment. I am not myself an enthusiastic admirer of Lord Derby, who has a good stock of commonsense, but possesses neither the force of will nor the charm of manner with which really great statesmen can fascinate and lead a nation. Nothing could be more pitiful, in my opinion, than the way in which the Foreign Secretary described himself, in his latest reply to one of the deputations that waited on him, as humbly anxious to ascertain the wishes of his "employers," the public, in order that he might execute them. I know he did not mean what he said; but all the more reason, then, that he should not have said it. It is a pity Lord Beaconsfield is not a younger man, for then he would have held on his way regardless of clamour. But in present circumstances there can be no doubt that the "isolation" of England, of which the ministerial papers are so proud, is simply the result of the timidity of our Government, which, uncertain as to the drift of popular feeling at home, and not knowing very well what to do, has at last had recourse to the policy of doing nothing. The blame, however, of this result, which is equally deprecated by clear-headed men of both parties, must be shared by the Liberal as well as the Conservative leaders. Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet paralyzed England as a European Power; and now Russia and Turkey are face to face, and, if the latter Power succumb all the former asks, England has only herself to blame. The hopeful feature of the case now is that most men in this country, whose opinion is worth anything, seem to have, though somewhat tardily, come to the conclusion that we must occupy Constantinople. This is the point to be aimed at, and it does not matter by what different modes of argument politicians of opposite parties come to the same conclusion. The scheme favoured by Liberal politicians is merely the old one of the Emperor Nicholas, disguised by a few specious phrases, for the amicable partition of Turkey by England and Russia. The objection to this scheme is that nothing has occurred to justify such a breach of good faith towards Turkey on the part of England, for the plea that the Bulgarian atrocities were not the result of a sudden outburst of panic-stricken fanaticism, but an illustration of the ordinary system of rule in Turkey, is disproved by the evidence given of the flourishing state of the Bulgarian villages, with their schools, churches, and abundance of flocks and herds, before the insurrection broke out. I do not dwell on the rebound of Mussulman fanaticism which must follow closely on the thrusting back of the Turks into Asia, though that must enter into the calculations of statesmen. We could secure our permanent interests in the East more effectively, as well as more honourably, by an intervention which the Sultan and his subjects themselves would welcome; for, if we once went to Constantinople to help the Porte with money and arms and English officers for its army to resist Russian aggression, it is highly improbable that we should ever come away again. But at any rate the feeling has sprung up, and is gaining ground in the country, that we must go to Constantinople, and the Ministry may soon be encouraged to mould their policy accordingly.

But what troops have we for such an undertaking? I mentioned some weeks ago that it was believed we could not send abroad forces of more than 30,000 men. But I have been assured this week, on the very best authority, that the Commander-in-Chief estimates he can send 30,000 men to Constantinople and 20,000 to Alexandria, and have a reserve of 40,000 regulars left at home. This would be sufficient for immediate purposes; and, as recruiting is now going on satisfactorily, I have little doubt we should be able if war broke out to find plenty of food for gunpowder. The order for supplying Gibraltar and Malta with twelve months' stores has just been completed at Woolwich arsenal.

Much more interesting to English "society" than the Eastern Question just now is the uncertainty as to the disposal of the "Gold Stick" left vacant by the death of the Marquis of Tweeddale. This high place at Court has always been held by a peer who was at the same time a Colonel of the Household Cavalry; and Sidney Herbert, when he was War Minister, promised that it should be reserved for peers who had seen active service. The difficulty now is to find a peer who fulfils this condition. Lord Templetown would have been the man, but he will soon succeed to a command in the Foot Guards, which he prefers to the Gold Stick. Lord Forester is a peer, but he has seen no active service. The officer now spoken of as likely to succeed Lord Tweeddale is Lord George Paget; and it has been suggested that the difficulty created by Sidney Herbert's pledge might be got over by making Lord George a peer. I hear by the way, that a peerage is to be conferred on another military celebrity, Sir Richard Airey, on his retirement from the office he has filled so long of Adjutant-General of the Army. Sir Richard will be entertained at a complimentary dinner this evening by the officers of the army in London.

I have not much more to tell you about the project for giving India a gold currency. Sir Louis Mallet's paper has, I hear, been submitted to Mr. Goschen, Mr. Bagehot, and other leading economists, in order that it may have the benefit of their criticism before it is formally submitted to Lord Salisbury. The feeling, however, at the India Office is that India should take her own way in the matter, and not let herself be made the sink of a metal which is steadily falling in value merely because English economists think it is better for the general interests of humanity that she should go on coining silver. The scheme that finds favour is, I believe, to give the Empire a uniform currency with that of the United Kingdom. Speaking with the reserve necessary on such a subject, as I have not yet seen the papers in which the project is explained and defended, I believe that to carry it out the Government must be prepared to assign no limit to the coinage of gold except that of the existing silver currency of India, whatever that may be. The introduction of a gold standard will cause a still heavier fall in silver than has already taken place; and excessive injury will be done to the holders of silver in India unless the Treasury agrees to accept every ten rupees tendered and give a sovereign in exchange. The cost of such an undertaking would probably be enormous—though perhaps the amount of silver coin actually current in India is exaggerated in popular estimation, as great quantities of rupees are bought by the natives simply for the purpose of being melted down into ornaments. Still, the Government might think itself lucky if it effected the conversion at a less prime cost than the addition of 20 millions sterling to its debt. It would, however, be free ever after from loss by exchange and from the necessity of increasing the pay of its civil and military servants to compensate them for the fall in the exchangeable value of silver.

The Council of India agreed on Tuesday to a draft despatch sanctioning the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, "with modifications." I understand that the despatch gives expression to the doubts entertained by Lord Salisbury as to the wisdom of this measure, and that the "modifications" are of such a nature as will, it is believed, satisfy public opinion. The despatch will probably be sent off by this mail, and will no doubt be at once published in the *Gazette of India*.

An official valuation has been made of the Prince of Wales's presents by experts in such matters; and their total intrinsic value is stated not to exceed £46,000. Of course, however, a large proportion of the presents are heirlooms of priceless worth, apart from their mere value for the gold and silver and precious stones they contain.

J. M. M.

PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.—It is satisfactory to find that English manufacturers are thus held their own in America. We notice it at the Exhibition, for Messrs. Ross & Backus have been awarded fresh triumphs for their celebrated specialities, and have obtained no fewer than four awards, besides the Medal for pickles, sauces, &c., they have also received one for preserved fruits, one for malt vinegar, and another for preserved fish, soups and meats.

THE PRICKLY PEAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"J. C. H." has not thrown oil upon the troubled waters. I am of course most obliged to him for his advocacy but "N." cannot be, as "N." stated in his first letter "*Opuntia Vulgaris* is undoubtedly the botanical name of the edible prickly pear of America and the south of Europe." But then "N." entirely denies that the Deccan prickly pear is the *Opuntia Vulgaris*. I have never yet denied that certain botanists called the Deccan prickly pear *Opuntia Dillenii*. I have only given excellent authority for calling it *Opuntia Vulgaris*. "J. C. H." has fallen into the same error as "N" did concerning Roxburgh's *Cactus Indicus*. The botanical student must not permit himself to be led entirely away by any human authority. He must trust more to careful study and to personal observation of the plants in the vegetable world. Indeed his motto should be *Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri*.

Poona Districts, 15th Nov. DRUS.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If you will kindly allow me I should like to make a few remarks anent the dispute between your two correspondents "Drus" and "N." on the subject of prickly pear.

The point at issue seems to be, whether or not our well-known hedge-plant is identical with the edible-fruited cactus, now so thoroughly naturalized in many parts of Europe. If "Drus" will take the trouble of looking into the matter somewhat more carefully, I feel sure he will discover that he is *mixing up* two decidedly distinct plants, which however are somewhat similar in their general appearance and are thus easily confounded, when examined apart. To such a mistake (as the story goes) on the part of a well-meaning amateur, India is indebted for the introduction from South America of a plant which, however well it may be looked upon in the *desert*, is certainly a dreaded *pest* in the proximity of cultivation. "Drus" in his letter of the 4th (published on the 9th) refers "N." to "Balfour's Class Book of Botany," p. 820. The plant there figured is *not* the *Deccan* prickly pear but (as we shall call it for distinction's sake) the European prickly pear. I have never yet seen *any* drawing of the former.

A large wood-cut of the latter will be found at p. 364 of "Rhind's Vegetable Kingdom" under the name *Cactus Opuntia* given to it Linnæus, and a still clearer figured on page 818 of Lindley and Moore's "Treasury of Botany," under Wight and Arnott's name, *Opuntia Vulgaris*. In "London's Encyclopædia of Plants," page 413, Linnæus' name (*C. Opuntia*) is adopted the rearrangement not having taken place at that time. A flowering branch is also very correctly figured at the bottom of the page.

So much then for the "prickly pear" which yields the sweet juicy fruit so well-known about Gibraltar. Let us now look up the history of its namesake of India. The first mention of it seems to be that made by Ker, an English garden botanist, who gave it the name of *Cactus Dilenii*. Dr. Roxburgh in his "Flora Indica" (Carey's edition II., p. 475) names it *Cactus Indicus*. Graham, however, in his catalogue, page 83, adopts Wight, and Arnott's name, *O. Dillenii*, and Gibson in their "Bombay Flora" do the same. Coming down to "Oliver's Indian Botany," we read at page 215, "the sulphur yellow flowers of the prickly pear (*Opuntia Dillenii*) . . . . very widely naturalized in India," &c. As one who has enjoyed the privilege of Mr. Oliver's tuition I can positively say that the Professor does *not* consider the two plants identical. Both plants are well known in English collections but they do not change under cultivation, to any great extent. CULTIVATOR.

Khandeish, 14th Nov.

P. S.—Since writing the above, the *Gazette* of the 14th has reached me. In it "J. C. H." offers an explanation with which I cannot at all agree, as the authorities given in his left hand column all deal with the *Indian* plant. Those on the right hand with the *European* one. C.

BOMBAY.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley will preside at the fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which opens on the 20th instant.

PROTHONOTARY, HIGH COURT.—Mr. J. W. Orr, Prothonotary and Registrar, High Court, who had proceeded home on privilege leave, returned to Bombay by yesterday's mail steamer.

COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY.—Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, Collector of Bombay, returned from England by yesterday's mail steamer and resumed charge of his office from Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL CASE.—On the motion of counsel, Mr. Justice Bayley yesterday ordered that the case of Cowasjee Pallonjee *vs.* Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee, known as the Adelphi Hotel case, should stand over until after the fifth Criminal Sessions.

SUPERNUMERARY UNDER-SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, P. W. D.—As a temporary arrangement, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. G. Macpherson, C.S., to be a Supernumerary Under-Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department for relief purposes.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 6th November 1876 was Rs. 37,53,814; add silver received during the week, Rs. 12,96,108. The sum of Rs. 6,00,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 44,49,922. There is in addition Rs. 50,71,868 worth silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

KIDNAPPING.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, the Senior Magistrate, Mr. C. P. Cooper, committed a Siddee, named Saad Nusseeb, to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of kidnapping one Khanbhoy Keekabhoy, a minor under 15 years of age, out of the keeping of his lawful guardian Abdool Hoosein Tyebjee (the lad's maternal uncle) and subsequently removing the boy from British India.

THE FIRST PARSEE DOCTOR IN LONDON.—The *Satya Mitra* is informed on reliable source that "Mr. Rustomjee Nasserwanjee Khory, of Bombay, has successfully obtained a degree from the Royal College of Physicians of London. He is admitted amongst the body of physicians of this world renowned city, and the title of L. R. C. P. has been conferred on him after a regular course of examinations for which Mr. Khory has been labouring very hard."

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 14th November, was 316, being 35 less than in the preceding week, 20 less than the total of the week ending 16th November, 1875, and 1 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 297 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 23·88.

THE CORPORATION MEETING.—Dr. Cook writes to us as follows:—"Will you do me the favour to correct an error in the report of my speech which appeared in to-day's issue? The Latin quotation was *Damnum absque injuria*, not *damnam adusque injuria*, nor *Damnas-qui injuria*, as the *Times of India* has it. I said also, not 'from the influences widely accumulated,' but the 'experience.' Also once more, nor that 'are the city's revenues so *wretched*' but so *rigid*. These corrections are necessary to the sense of the matter."

SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, P. W. D.—Major-General Kennedy, R.E., having vacated his appointment of Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works and Railway Departments, on succession to Colonel's allowances, in accordance with Military Department Notification by the Government of India, No. 711 of the 9th of July 1867, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint him to that office, subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council.

ATTEMPTING TO DEFRAUD GOVERNMENT.—The case was resumed yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, in which a bill-collector of the Agra Bank, named Sumboo Narayen, stands charged with cheating, and also with using Government stamps known to have been before used, with intent to cause loss to Government. Mr. R. V. Hearn, the public prosecutor, conducted the case for the prosecution. After the evidence for the prosecution was closed, his Worship formally committed the prisoner to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

SUPERINTENDENT B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY POLICE.—Mr. J. H. Dickinson, a police inspector on the G. I. P. Railway line, has been appointed to act for Captain Portman, as Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police. Mr. Dickinson's appointment was yesterday notified in the *Government Gazette*. About a fortnight ago, our local contemporary made the absurd announcement that Mr. Maneckshaw Dhunjeeshaw Doctorna, a police inspector, had been appointed to act for Captain Portman. We knew at the time that such was not the case; Mr. Maneckshaw was only put in charge of the current work of the office, as is done in similar cases, on the departure of Captain Portman to the Neilgherry Hills.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following persons were prosecuted yesterday by the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals:—Mahadoo Byroo, grain dealer, for working his bullock in Parell road, the animal being lame of the right foreleg, was fined Rs. 2. —Molar Soojee, cartman, for working his bullock in Parell road, the animal being very lame of the right foreleg, was fined Rs. 4.—Dhy Bajani, rickla driver, for working his bullock in Carnac road, the animal suffering from an incised wound on the belly close to the left foreleg, was fined Rs. 4.—Kunda Gungajee, cartman, for working his bullock in Mazagon road, the animal being lame of the right foreleg, was fined Rs. 2. —Woolgar Ramgar, quarryman, for working his bullock in Mazagon road, the animal being lame of the left foreleg, was fined Rs. 4.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Khetwaddy 12th Lane on view of the body of Mahomed Heerjee. Deceased was about 15 years of age, the son of Heerjee Hajee, a dealer in firewood, and had his place of business on the Mazagon Company's property. The deceased was with his father alive and well at his place of business in Mazagon at 4 p.m. on the previous day. At 6 p.m. on the same day the father of the deceased was looking for him to return home at his residence at Khetwaddy 12th Lane. On going in search of his son, the father found the boy's clothes lying at the brink of a quarry hole. His suspicions were aroused and he sent two coolies into the quarry hole in search for his body, when one of the coolies, after making a search for half an hour, recovered the body; but life was then extinct. The father of the deceased immediately placed the body in a gharry and removed it to his own residence, where the Coroner's inquest was held. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was recorded:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in a quarry hole."

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST BY A MUNICIPAL SERVANT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Dhunjeebhoy Nusserwanjee, a bill-collector in the employ of the Bombay Municipality, was brought up on remand and charged at the instance of Mr. W. B. Fellowes, the Assistant Municipal Commissioner, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 1,682-5-8 collected by the accused on behalf of the Municipality. Mr. Crawford (of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey) appeared on behalf of the prosecution and Mr. Skipsey for the defence. Mr. Fellowes was re-called and re-sworn, when he further stated—Prisoner sent in his weekly report to me on the 31st October last. I believe it was brought to me by his peon. This is the report brought to me now produced. The report shows the amount collected during the week, viz.:—Rs. 463-7-8. Another report was personally delivered to me by prisoner on the 7th instant which shows the total sum of collection, viz.:—Rs. 1,682-5-8. I produce prisoner's check ledger and point out the entry showing that on the 31st October last he had been confided with a hundred bills amounting to Rs. 9,573-7-11. When prisoner handed to me the report he gave me no money whatever. He at the same time delivered to me a certain number of bills, the amount of which tallied with the total of the check ledger. The evidence of a few more witnesses for the prosecution was taken and the case for the prosecution was closed, after which his Worship formally committed the prisoner to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE CHARGE OF PERJURY AGAINST A PARSEE BOOKSELLER.—This case was called on for hearing yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, in which Mr. Hormusjee Sorabjee, a bookseller in Meadow Street, Fort, stands charged with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding knowing the same to be false, and with fraudulently and dishonestly making a false claim in a Court of Justice knowing the same to be false, and also with fraudulently obtaining a decree for a larger sum than was actually due at the instance of Gopal Bhivjee, a peon recently in the employ of the accused. Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee, pleader, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Payne (of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne) for the defence. In opening the proceeding Mr. Rustomjee related the facts of the case, which were in the main similar to the information laid by the complainant and which has already appeared in our columns. Mr. Payne objected to a certain portions of information being allowed to appear in evidence principally as it did not relate to facts which the complainant knew of his own knowledge, but which he had gathered from information received from other sources. He (Mr. Payne) further stated that it was clear from the affidavit made by the defendant in the Small Causes Court, but which was not sworn to, that the suit against the complainant in that Court was instituted previous to the bills in question of the *Times of India* and the *Bombay Gazette* newspapers were presented for payment. In consequence of the several periods of payment being not satisfactorily determined, a confusion arose in respect of the date of the receipt of the bills and their payment. He (Mr. Payne) was in a position to establish the different periods which would conclusively prove that before a claim was preferred against the complainant, the accused was not in a position to ascertain the correct amounts of the bills in question. After further discussion it was determined that a new information embodying the facts which the complainant knew of his own knowledge should be filed. Thereupon his Worship adjourned the hearing of the case to Tuesday, the 26th instant, warning the complainant to be very careful in framing his fresh information, if he at all intended to file one.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.—His Excellency the Governor's Band left Gunnesh Khind for Bombay on Wednesday.—*Poona Observer.*

HIGH COURT.—16TH NOVEMBER.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

A DEFENDANT PUNISHED FOR THE SINS OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK *vs.* RAMCHUNDER GOVIND AND OTHERS.

MR. PURCELL and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the Bank; and Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Turner, for the infant defendants.

His Lordship, in disposing of a motion to set aside a decree made in favour of the Bank, said that on the 13th inst. cause was shown by Mr. Starling against a rule *nisi* obtained by Mr. Telang on the 14th August 1876, calling upon the plaintiffs to show cause why the *ex parte* decree obtained by them on the 14th July 1876 should not be set aside as against the infant defendants, and why the cause should not be restored to the list. It was necessary first to establish that the case was one under section 119 of the Civil Procedure Code, and that defendants were prevented by sufficient cause from appearing when the suit was called on His Lordship reviewed at some length what had been done before the 14th July, on which day a decree was passed against the persons represented by Mr. Telang. The suit appeared in the list of causes on the 3rd July 1876, and was reached on the 4th July, nearly five months after Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, defendants' former solicitors, had been served with the summons. On that day judgment was passed against the first defendant, and the suit as against the infant defendants was postponed to the 11th July. It did not appear on the board till the 14th July, when it was put second in a board of three causes. Nobody appeared for any of the defendants. The Court proceeded to hear evidence. Mr. Lynch was then examined on behalf of the plaintiffs and proved the payment of the consideration money; and the Manager of the Bank, Mr. Tye, showed that Rs. 25,000 and odd were due, and that nothing had been paid although he had demanded payment several times. A decree was passed as a matter of course against all the defendants except the first, with costs. Now, the affidavit of the guardian *ad litem* for the infant defendants, stated—"I intended to appear in person and did appear in person in Court on the 11th July last to represent the interests of the said infant defendants, but after waiting for nearly the whole of the day I was informed that the case did not appear on the board of causes of that day. About that date, I still continued to attend the Court and daily enquired of a person residing in my neighbourhood, who was in the habit of reading the *Times of India* newspaper, as to whether my case appeared on the board. On the 13th and 14th July last, the said person told me that this case did not appear in the board of causes published in the *Times of India* paper of those days; but on the 14th July last, on going to the Fort to my solicitors' office, with the view of enquiring as to when the case would appear, to my great surprise I was informed that the case actually on that day's board of causes. On receiving this information, I hastily proceeded to the Court and appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, when his Lordship stated that judgment had been given for the plaintiffs; and that, if desired, I should apply for a rehearing of the case in the usual way." The case did appear in the list of causes on the 14th July. Whether it appeared in the list published in the *Times of India* newspaper was quite immaterial to the Court: it should not have been relied upon by defendant. Now, the question was, was this decree an *ex parte* one? His Lordship was of opinion that the hearing on the 14th July was under section 148 of the Code, and that the decree was perfectly correct as by what then occurred. Plaintiffs were not to have their cases postponed for ever when defendants had no merits, as was the case here. There was direct authority to show that the decree of the 14th July was not *ex parte*. (14 M. I. C. R., 254.) No case at all was made for the adult defendant, and a defendant was not to be allowed to set up a different case from that in the written statement. There was no affidavit and no allegation that the defendants' attorneys (Messrs. Crawford and Boevey) were taken by surprise or were misled. Instead of consulting his solicitors, the guardian went and consulted a person who sa

issue by their own efforts. . . . After such effort and the disenchantment by which it is succeeded the Slave will again look to Russia who "should be every ready to prove to them" her readiness to pass from words to action.

. . . It is necessary to inspire the Slavs with the conviction that Russia does not take her eyes off them, that their leaders are supported, that every Slav is at ome in Russia.

Everything must be done to consolidate Slav sympathies round Russia, and the Czar, who, "even in Syria and Egypt, is the only orthodox and lawful Czar, the direct successor of Constantine the Great." Even the Poles must have their claws clipped by "being considered and treated as a Slavonian people, who have in the eyes of Russia the same right to existence and Russian aid in the future for the reuniting of its sundered but living members," now under Prussian and Austrian rule. In a word, Russia must create her allies, and solve the Eastern question by accepting as her mission the reconstruction of the Slav world, for "all races are in the same position approximately as the Poles. They all have to choose between two issues: Either to close in around Russia in order to preserve their national individuality, or to sacrifice their individuality entirely." The "Slavonian world, in short, is figured in General Fadeeff's policy as a sort of cosmical nebulæ, which must be converted into a real world by a unifying centre of gravity, which is Holy Russia.

It must be so, he says, for "if the Slavs of the Balkans and the Danube cannot do anything without Russia; Russia for the same reasons cannot do very much without them." One of the strange things about the writer of this pamphlet is the simple-eyed candour with which he recognises and faces the ugly fact that outside her own kindred Russia can never hope to have any trusty allies. Nay, he even calmly contemplates the inevitable defeat which must crush Russia should she venture prematurely to cut the knot o the Eastern Question by the sword. "Russia is the first of all organising an active Panslavic conspiracy in every province, Austrian, Prussian, or Turkish, where a Slavonian lives under a foreign yoke, and then solidifying these scattered remnants round herself by the strong compression of the sword. All through he repeatedly insists that Russia has little reason to fear England in developing this policy. What seems to stir his bile and sour his blood is the German race—which by consolidating itself into a huge fortress of Iron in Central Europe, alone prevents the Slav question being solved in favour of Russia. Again and again does the General repeat that it must be so settled, and that Russia must get the upper hand in that disputed ground which is Slavonic by race and German by political geography. "Russia," he says, "must either extend her pre-minence to the Adriatic and Bosphorus, or withdraw again beyond the Dneiper." He pictures her as now standing amidst a Slavonian world that is not Russian, divided only by arbitrary line from Germany. On either side of this boundary a consciousness of identity of race is rapidly ripening. In this light we may admit that

The historical move of Russia from the Dnieper to the Vistula was a declaration of war to Europe, which had broken into a great Continental Coalition which did belong to her. Russia now stands in the midst of the enemy's lines; such a condition is only temporary; she must either drive back the enemy or abandon her position.

After alluding to the territories that the future policy of Russia must rescue from non-Slavonic Powers, General Fadeeff goes on to say:

"There is yet another place on the earth immeasurably important to Russia, having no national character, but, from its exceptional position, too important to belong to any small people—Constantinople, with the surrounding suburbs, country, and straits. The most positive interest of Russia renders it desirable that that city, far more eternal than Rome, should become the free city of a tribal union.

In this tribal union of Slavonic nations which is made manifest to General Fadeeff's prophetic gaze, each is to be independent, and governed by a separate ruler, with separate political institutions. "Independence,' however, we are reminded, in an international and military point of view is quite a different question. It is not enough to be free. It is necessary to remain free. In the present state of Europe there is no room for a heap of small nations disposing of their own small armies, declaring war, making peace and alliances each in his own person.' For what, asks our author, are these nations, "rejected races not recognised by Europe, whose masters of yesterday will long continue to regard them as rebel subjects and await a fitting opportunity for enslaving them anew." The transaction of the international affairs of the Panslav Union and its military command must be vested in the Czar, the natural head of the Slavs. It will not be necessary to place all the confederate forces perhaps under the banner of Russia, after the model of Germany.

It will (General Fadeeff modestly remarks) be sufficient if the active army, whether on a peace or war footing, and whether at home or abroad, according to circumstances, should, together with the federal fortresses and the entrances into the Black Sea, be at the entire disposal and under the sole government of the head of the Union.

In this way we are to see the Czar of Russia reigning over the liberated soil of Eastern Europe, "long recognised in the expectation of the people as the direct heir of Constantine the Great." The spirit of age, it would appear, admits of but two solutions of the Eastern Question: "Either Russia as a local Empire of the Ru sian race, or Russia as a c nsolidation of the Slav and orthodox world." Therefore her policy must, says General Fadeeff, be "to wait and to act." She must engender the intellectual and moral impulses and yearnings of Panslavism on both sides of the line that divides her from the enslaved remnants of the Russian race." For this, we are told, "there will be no lack of favourable opportunities; they, nineteenth century is not an age of peace or tranquil prosperity in Europe." Even if it were, General Fadeeff warns us that "however great the unanimity, however favourable the opportunity, this great question can only be settled by force, and by Russian might alone;" and this brings him back to the theme of his former pamphlet to which the one before us is the political key—what Russia does need for making the golden dream of Panslav Empire an iron reality. Into that discussion it is not profitable to follow him. Ample food for reflection is afforded by the political arguments and positions on which he bases his military suggestions. Such in brief is a Russian General's interpretation of Russian zeal for Christian reforms in Bulgaria.

THE WAR IN EASTERN EUROPE.

(Pall Mall Budget.)

THE latest news respecting the armistice negotiations is generally looked upon as favourable to peace. It is announced from Constantinople that the Porte is disposed to accept a six weeks' armistice, on condition of its being prolonged for another six weeks, and for a further period of two months if necessary. Russia is said to be willing to agree to to a six weeks' prolongation, and it is hoped that an agreement will be arrived at. Fresh negotiations, it is said, are about to commence. General Ignatieff, the Russian ambassador, presented his new credentials to the Sultan on Tuesday and subsequently had a private audience of his Majesty. He is to have another private audience next Saturday. The statement is confirmed that Russia has proposed the holding of a Congress for the settlement of the Eastern Question, accompanied by the stipulation that the Porte shall not be represented. The reported mission of the Czarewitch to England, if the idea was ever entertained, has been given up. The rumoured alliance or understanding between Russia and Italy on the Eastern Question has been contradicted; and it has been officially stated at Rome that the report that Italy had accepted the six months' armistice was incorrect.

The German Government's answer to the Russian proposal for a six weeks' armistice is said to have been that it was a matter of indifference to Germany whether the armistice should be for six weeks or six months, her only object being to see an agreement established between the Powers in order to maintain peace. The *National Zeitung* of Wednesday, commenting upon the statements made by some papers that, in the event of an armed intervention in Turkey being decided upon, Austria and Russia would leave Germany to determine the mode of such intervention, it expresses the hope that no pressure either at home or from abroad will succeed in inducing Germany to depart from the attitude of reserve which her interests dictate. Other Berlin papers contend that for Germany to undertake to maintain peace, as suggested by the *Times*, would in reality signify war, while the continuance of the policy hitherto followed by the German Government guarantees peace for the immediate future. Replying to the *Pesther Lloyd*, the *National Zeitung* of Thursday says:—

In reply to the somewhat more than ill-considered assertion that Germany, in pursuance of a one-sided policy friendly to Russia, seeks to isolate herself from Austria, we need only call to mind the fact that the German Government in this question did not adhere to the Russian propositions, but only joined the proposal (formally accepted by the six Powers) to recommend to the Porte for the present the acceptance of an armistice of four or six weeks' duration. Regarding the Turkish counter-proposal of a six months' armistice, the German Government simply maintained silence, thus following the principle dictated by its position in the alliance of the three Emperors—namely, to concur if possible with what may be agreed upon by Austria and Russia, but to hold back so long as an agreement has not been arrived at between the Powers more immediately interested in the Eastern complication. Moreover, the attitude of the Hungarian press only tends to confirm the cautious reserve with which Germany proceeds, and to justify its obvious expediency.

The Progressist party in the Austrian Reichsrath has rejected a motion of Herr Kopp, one of its members, to the effect that the Austro-Hungarian Government should take the necessary steps for maintaining the integrity of Turkey, and has adopted a resolution that a policy of non-annexation and non-intervention should be recommended to the Government. By the terms of this resolution the Government will be asked whether it has exerted its influence in foreign affairs and in regard to the Eastern Question with the predominant object of ensuring the peace of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy in case of war breaking out in the East, and whether it will abstain from any attempt to acquire foreign territory. Magyar opinion is probably reflected in the following telegram to the *Daily News*, which is dated Pesth, Monday night:—

A Conference of the Austrian Ministry was held yesterday in Vienna, for the purpose of considering the interpellation put by Parliament concerning the present state of foreign affairs. According to later information from Vienna, the present situation is regarded as being exceedingly critical, as it is expected that within the next few days Austro-Hungary will have to finally decide a question affecting her interests in the highest degree. All over the city this evening meetings are being held by members of the university, &c., for the purpose of giving the Government to understand that in case Russia declares war against Turkey, Austro-Hungary could have no alliance whatever with the former Power, but should rather form an alliance with England for the maintenance of mutual interests in the East. It is expected that great anti-Russian public demonstrations will take place here this week. I have just spoken with a well-known member of the Hungarian Parliament. He fears that the present excited state of the public mind against Russia may lead to results which might possibly prevent Austria from maintaing neutrality in case of war. The excitement here is intense.

A Vienna telegram dated Wednesday evening says:—The students of the University of Pesth are determined to carry out their intention of serenading the Turkish Consul-General by torchlight, notwithstanding the prohibition of the police. No conflict is, however, apprehended.

The Turks last week resumed the offensive against the Servians, and after three days' severe fighting the former obtained on Saturday an important advantage in the capture of the heights of Krevet, to the south of the village of Djunis. On Monday Djunis itself is said to have fallen into their hands, after a determined resistance which lasted ten hours. A correspondent of the *Times* with the Turkish army telegraphs:—"The greater number of the entrenchments on the banks of the River Djunis came into possession of the Turks. Along the Morava lines the fighting was confined to artillery." It was admitted by the Servians that the capture of Djunis would place Tchernaieff in great danger, but up to Wednesday night the truth of the report of its capture was denied by the Servian authorities. The report was, however, generally believed, and according to the *Times* correspondent, depression prevails not only in the capital but throughout Servia. "Most gladly says the writer, "would the people of all ranks welcome peace, and I believe that if they got it no amount of intrigueing or agitation would succeed in inducing the present generation of Servians to make war again, except it were strictly in self-defence. The *Standard* correspondent at Belgrade says that the news of the Turkish successes has produced a feeling amounting to consternation.

The Montenegrins, on the other hand, have been rejoicing at the capture of the Turkish fort of Medun, which capitulated on Friday for want of provisions. "The fort is situated in the Kutschi Mountains seven miles east of Podgoritza. The garrison ordinarily numbering 180 men, consisted of nearly 600, because sixty Zobecs and 200 regulars took refuge in Medun two months ago after Mahmoud's unsuccessful attempt to revictual it. The place (a *Standard* telegram says) it is not the slightest strategical importance, but its loss has had a great moral effect. The Turkish Albanion army, numbering over 30,000 men, may be considered totally demoralized, and incapable of any further offensive operations." Despatches from Ragusa state that Dervish Pasha has been forced to retire, his general levy in Albania having proved fruitless. Only 300 men answered his summons. The chief of the Mithiditza replied that the state of his health did not permit him to take the field. A telegram dated the 25th inst. says:—"During the last three days the Montenegrins at Bojanoberdo have kept up a successful cannonade upon the position occupied by Mukhtar Pashas army. The bridge which crosses the river Trebinciza at Granciarevo has been destroyed, thus interrupting Mukhtar Pasha's communications with Trebinje. Nicsics is invested."

The Russian arrivals at Belgrade continue, but a step has been taken by the Russian Government which, if adopted somewhat earlier, might (says the correspondent of the *Times*) have had a reassuring tendency in respect of the intentions of the Court of St. Petersburg. It was mentioned some weeks ago that a Russian general was doing duty at Belgrade as Commandant de la Place for the purpose of the reception and preliminary organization of the Russian volunteers. His Government has now called on him to resign either his commission in the Russian army or the post which he occupies at Belgrade. In a letter of an earlier date the same correspondent says that he has been assured on good authority that 22,000 Russians have come into Servia since the commencement of the war, and the friends of the cause boast that before the end of next month Russia will have an army of 80,000 men in the country. Most favourable arrangements (he adds) are said to have been made with Roumania during the recent visit of its envoys to Livadia. Prince Charles is to be King of the Roumanians; in return for this the most ample facilities are to be given for the passage of Russian troops through the Principality, and for every 26,000 men furnished by the Czar to carry on the war, should war be declared by Russia, Roumania is to put in the field a quota of 5,000. Of course, Prince Milan cannot be treated worse, and he is to have the proclamation of Deligrad ratified and to become a full-blown King of the Serbs. In another communication the correspondent says that it is asserted that Roumanian soldiers will occupy Bulgaria with the assent of England and the other Powers, while the Russian vacated army will take up the positions of the Timok and Morava armies in this country, the two latter going into Bosnia to occupy that province.

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And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 1st day of November 1876.

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NEW FAMILY MACHINES, by hand and foot both.
MEDIUM MACHINES for Tailors and Outfitters.
HALF and FULL CABINET CASES, richly inlaid.
No. 2 MACHINES, Wheel or Drop Feed.
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For Boot and Shoe-making, Tailoring and all Manufacturing purposes.
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Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

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SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
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A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.
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THORPE & Co. beg to announce the ARRIVAL of a LARGE SHIPMENT of NEW GOODS for the COMING SEASON, specially selected for the Indian Climate. An early inspection is invited.

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ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.
Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.
TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)
Special arrangements for lengthened periods.
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WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
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HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large and varied stock of Ladies' Gold and Silver WATCHES of superior workmanship.
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES
Gold Hunting or Semi-Hunting from Rs. 90 to 140
„ „ „ „ keyless 185
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LADIES' SILVER WATCHES.
Silver Hunting or Semi-Hunting Lever, Rs. 55.
Messrs. F. L. & Co. have been induced to make this watch for Ladies by the great success of their "Gentleman's" Rs. 50 Watches. The mechanism is exactly the same as the Gentleman's Watch; it is guaranteed for the same number of years and they are sure will give the same satisfaction. This Watch would make a good substitute for the dearer one while carrying on the household work and especially while travelling.
Messrs F. L. & Co. have also received a new stock of the best English Jewellery consisting of Ladies' Engagement Rings.
Brooches, Earring sets.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Neck and Guard chains.
A large stock of mechanical TOYS for Children's presents to be had at cost price.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.
The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.
BOMBAY AND POONA.
PAINLESS DENTISTRY.
J. J. L. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
From the Dental Hospital, London,
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N. B.—Charges strictly moderate.

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BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH
This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 5 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.
Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.
A very handsome pair of thorough-bred Dark Bay Walers, (Mare and Gelding) 8 years old, 14-3 high, exceedingly fast and perfectly matched. Rs. 1,200.
A pair of Brown Walers (Mare and Gelding) powerfully built, 6 and 7 years, 15 hands, fast and good movers, go single or double (the Gelding is a bruiser) pair, Rs. 1,200.
A pair of Bay Walers, 9 years, 14-3 high, very powerful, good workers and perfectly steady and quiet, Rs. 1,000.
"Snowdon," dappled Grey, a thoroughbred Waler Gelding, 5 years old, 15-3 high, has been ridden by a lady, is a fine fencer and quite quiet.
A Chesnut Arab Horse, 8 years, 14-2, a very pretty mover, broken to saddle and harness, would make a first charger, Rs. 800.
An Iron Grey Arab Horse, 8 years old, 14-3 high, makes a pleasant hack and is broken to single and double harness, Rs. 450.
A large and compactly built Iron Grey Charger, up to any weight, 5 years old, a capital mount for the Hills, Rs. 400.
An exceedingly handsome Silver Grey Arab Galloway, 7 years, 14 hands, beautiful temper, mouth, and action, and is a perfect lady's horse, Rs. 500.
A Chesnut Arab Horse, 8 years, 14-2, a pleasant hack and has been ridden on Parade, Rs. 400.
A high caste Grey Arab Charger, over 14-2 in height, very good looking, and up to weight, Rs. 400.
A Chesnut Waler, 7 years, 15 hands, a good Brougham horse, Rs. 500.
A bay Mare, 8 years, 15 hands, a good harness Mare, Rs. 300.
A very well-bred dappled Grey English Mare, 8 years old, 15 hands, would make an excellent Breed Mare, Rs. 600.
A "Dennet" Buggy, by Silk and Sons, in excellent order, Rs. 350.
ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 1st November.

NOTICES.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.
ROWLAND & Co. have just received from First-class Makers for the Season a Stock of Saddlery, Harness, Military Equipments of the newest Regulation, Riding and Driving Whips, Hunting, Dress and Ladies' Spurs, Cricketing, Badminton, Lawn Tennis, and Racquet Kits and all Stable Requisites.
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None are genuine without the name of J. & J. CASH.
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THE MOST DURABLE AND SATISFACTORY TRIMMING FOR
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